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(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

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Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Contrado Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.,

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	62 "	63 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	38 "	34 "	34 "

PATENT SLIP.—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 40 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power... ..	7,700 tons.	13,000 tons.	18,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken	480 feet.	540 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken	66 "	68 "	85 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken	12 "	20 "	30 "

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonozeck).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSECK.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	363 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	65 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARD

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.

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Oscar Saenger and the Victrola will teach you how to Sing

Victor Records now offer a course in vocal training by Oscar Saenger, America's greatest and most successful vocal teacher. The course is complete in twenty lessons on ten double-faced Victor Records—and is a practical, efficient system for teaching people how to sing.

If you are a student of vocal music, or a singer aspiring for higher things, or if you have an untrained voice of promise, you can now develop your talents under the direction of Oscar Saenger. The course is for both masculine and feminine voices, and there is a separate record for each of the following:—Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano, Tenor, Baritone and Bass.

Oscar Saenger Course in Vocal Training can be obtained here—

\$55.00 per set
LESS 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

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are made of the finest materials
on correctly designed lasts
which are unequalled for style
and comfort.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

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SKLAREVSKI SYKORA

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ON

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AT 9.15 P.M.

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BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

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CORONET

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FARNUM

IN

"A GILDED POOL"

THE LITTLE MONTE CARLO

WIPPLES SINGING LESSONS.

eto, eto,

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE OF CHINA.

MR. TAYLOR'S ATTACK.

We received, some little time ago, a pamphlet written by Mr. F. H. Taylor, who is well known to all Europeans in the Far East for his able work as statistical secretary in Shanghai for the Maritime Customs Service of China. Had the pamphlet been an anonymous production it would have gone into the waste-paper basket after the first glance. As it was written by Mr. Taylor it deserved study and received close attention. It is very bitter, and it is hard to believe that the author of it is unprejudiced. The pamphlet is entitled "The Maritime Customs Service of China" and there is a sub-title "A Plea for Reform." But some of the criticism is personal, and one cannot escape from the idea that Mr. Taylor must have been suffering from a sense of his own grievances when he wrote some of the sentences. It is very much like a pamphlet written "agin the Government" the chief object of which, of course, is to bring about the retirement from office of the Prime Minister. One—if not the only—object of this pamphlet appears to us to be quite clear. Mr. Taylor would like to see the present Inspector General retired. We read on the first page: "Sir Robert Hart died in 1911 while on leave in England and was succeeded by his nominee and protégé, Mr. F. A. Aglen, an appointment that led to the gradual resignation of all the senior Commissioners whose circumstances permitted them to leave." Then comes a tribute to the late "I.G." which includes the following:—"He was almost revered by the bulk of his subordinates, and there were no complaints in his time that he was an angry albatross. This is followed by statements directed against the present administrator of the service. "His successor has not been equally fortunate in gaining the loyalty and admiration of his staff. Not only is the out-door branch section with discontent, but most of the senior Commissioners are displeased at the want of courtesy shown to them, and by the curt disregard of their opinions, while the juniors make loud complaints of favoritism. Among the people 'displeased' we are informed Mr. Taylor, 'we might even say that he is disgruntled and that he has allowed himself to lose his sense of proportion, a rather unfortunate failing for a man who has been dealing with statistics for many years.'"

The British merchants in China are naturally very interested in the Maritime Customs Service. Those of us who are not connected with it in any way have always felt proud of it as reflecting not a little glory upon the nation which was primarily responsible for its organization. The first "I.G." was Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay (1856) and the next man appointed was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Hart (1893). Mr. Taylor says very little about Mr. Lay, but there are men living today who can tell us that he deserved a great deal of the credit which ultimately went to his successor. Probably the first seven were the most critical years of the organization, but Sir Robert Hart was a unique personality and he was a very difficult man to succeed. We do not claim that the Maritime Customs Service is perfect—few organizations of the British are perfect—and possibly, for that reason, they have so often succeeded. We need only pause to imagine the sort of organization that would have been created in China if the "I.G." had been a German, to appreciate what has been done. No doubt it would have been, at any rate from the German point of view, "perfect" enough, but it would have ended like the most perfect military machine ever devised—in disaster. It would have been metallic in its efficiency, but also quite selfish. We have no hesitation in saying that, in the beginning, the British could have schemed to exclude all other nationalities from the Service and they could have accomplished that end. They did not do so, but, on the contrary, made arrangements which, on the whole, have been most successful. We have only to remember the suppression of piracy, the establishment of lighthouses and the beginnings of the Postal Service in China to realize that the Customs Service has done more than regulate the collection of Customs—in itself no small task—in China. The beginning was, and the subsequent development of the Service has been, perhaps, haphazard, but it has done fine work. If there are grievances, which is not at all unlikely, let them be set forth definitely and solemnly, without any suspicion of personalities. The only constructive idea in the article is that a Board should control the "I.G." Anything more hopeless in China it would be difficult to imagine. The opportunities for intrigue would be many, the friction perpetual. We cannot commend our readers to consider seriously this pamphlet, and moreover, we think that the author has done no service to his country by writing it. The sooner it is forgotten the better.

Mr. Taylor's attack on the Customs Service of China is a bitter and unprejudiced study.

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SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND

The Rev. F. G. Hastings, R.N., hon. treasurer of the above fund, acknowledges gratefully the following monthly subscriptions for the period ended 31st January:—

R. M. Dyer	10/-
H. W. Looker	10/-
P. Greig (Jan-Mar.)	10/-
Dr. Forsythe (Dec-Jan.)	10/-
W. A. Hannibal (Jan-Mar.)	10/-
Monthly subscriber	5/-
Total	47/-

GERMANS AND CEYLON.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S VOTES FOR EXCLUSION.

In the Ceylon Legislative Council on December 11th, the Hon. Mr. Hayshe-Eliot moved:—"That in the opinion of this Council no German or Austrian should be permitted to reside in Ceylon, at any rate till after the lapse of some years."

Mr. Hayshe-Eliot said the object of this motion must be apparent to all members of the Council. It was highly desirable that the Colony should record in its legislative terms the desirability of excluding, for some years, Germans and Austrians from residence in their midst. One did not brood the subject through any feeling of revenge, but rather from a sense of justice, for the people who had outraged the conventions of civilization in war were not fit to mix with them. Their evil doings were known to the world and the recent revelations of their cruelties to their prisoners-of-war in Germany filled one with indignation. If this alone was the sum total of their misdeeds, it would be quite enough to make them abhorred, but they could not and never would forget the deliberate drowning of women and children and the torpedoing of hospital ships. They must remember that these acts were known and applauded by the whole German nation. The Imperial Government would doubtless disown their proposals in this matter but at the same time he considered that the voice of this Colony should be heard and its opinion recorded in no uncertain terms. He trusted that hon. members would give this motion their hearty support.

EXCLUSION FOR SAFETY'S SAKE.

The Hon. Dr. Fernando, in seconding the motion, said the Hon. the Rural Member had said that he brought forward the motion from considerations of justice, but the speaker would add that it was also out of consideration for the safety of the people of this country and their trade, and in this connection he insisted on his personal knowledge of the misdeeds of German traders in the Colony before the war.

The Hon. Mr. Tillicerathne also supported the motion and urged that they should not only exclude German and Austrians but all their late enemies. The Hon. Mr. Ramanaathan said he endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers, but he asked what would happen to a German who had married a Ceylonese lady. He knew personally of a Ceylonese interned in Australia. Did they intend allowing him to return to Ceylon, or would it be necessary for his wife and her child, to leave the island if she wished to live with her husband. Mr. Ramanaathan added in conclusion that he did not profess to understand the subject and merely mentioned the instance referred to as it seemed to him to raise a difficulty.

EXPRESSION OF OPINION DESIRABLE.

His Excellency the Governor said:—"The object of this motion is to support the Government of this Colony in sending forth to the Secretary of State the views of this Council with regard to the return of Germans and Austrians to the Colony. I understand from what I have read in telegrams from England that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to pass legislation in England and I presume, therefore, that if this Colony states its views in regard to this matter we may be asked here to pass legislation in Ceylon similar to that to be passed in the United Kingdom. The Hon. Mr. Ramanaathan has raised a difficult question. It is one, however, which the Law Officers of the Crown in England will undoubtedly consider. If a Ceylonese lady is married to a German she takes the nationality of her husband, and we should take that matter into consideration if legislation is passed. We shall be assisted by the fact that in England ladies have married Germans, thereby taking upon themselves the nationality of their husbands so that this question will be considered at Home. Therefore, I think, we are safe in sending the Secretary of State the views of this country knowing that legislation at Home will take all points into consideration. The motion was then passed."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.

General Order No. 4 of 1919 states:—"H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to grant the Police Reserve Good Service Medal to P.-C. 204 Lam Kwai Yien, who has been commended on three occasions, since October, 1916, for zealous and courageous conduct."

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks except patrolmen on duty will parade at Central Station on Tuesday, January 29th, at 5.25 p.m. Uniform: Caps and Coats, Belts and Rifles. Inspectors will wear Swords and Belts.

SERVICE RIFLES.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will draw their Service Rifles from Armoury on either of the following dates:—

Friday, January 24th, 5.15-5.45 p.m.
Tuesday, January 28th, 5.00-5.30 p.m.

All Superintendents and Inspectors are required to attend at Headquarters Office on Thursday, January 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.
The words "and Friday" in the 4th line of paragraph (g) of D.O. 20 as page 22, which were deleted by Orders of 31st Oct., 1918, are to be re-inserted.

SIGNS AND DRUMMERS.
Sergeant Drummer Wong Shau Nin resumes charge as from the 20th inst., 31st January, 1919.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The fifth of the series of Club Championship events was sailed off on Saturday last and resulted as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

Course:—	Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rock (S) Distance, 8½ miles.	Yachts	H'cap on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
			M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Dione	... 1.25	5.30.03	5.21.28		
Rolla	... 1.25	5.27.00	5.27.43		
Jessica	... 1.25	D.N.S.			
Diana	... 6.23	6.11.18	6.04.56		
Colleen	... 6.23	D.N.S.			
Dorothea	... 5.40	5.55.53	5.50.13		

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Dione	7	26
(2) Dione	4	20
(3) Dorothea	4	14
(4) Diana	3	20
— Jessica	—	—
— Colleen	—	—

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (P). Distance, 6.2 miles.

Yachts	H'cap on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Ailsa	... Scratch	5.25.38	5.25.38
Bonita	... "	6.10.21	6.10.21
Daphne	... "	5.31.50	5.31.50
Halcyon	... "	5.21.19	5.21.19

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Halcyon	5	9
(2) Ailsa	3	16
(3) Daphne	2	18
(4) Bonita	1	11

The race for the Heyward Hays and Guel Classes will have to be re-sailed at a later date, as the yachts finishing in this class exceeded the time limit—6 p.m.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES SECTION.

Lady Ross Davies has kindly presented two cups for a one day competition at Fanning on the following conditions. Shanghai Foursome. Ladies to arrange their own partners. Opponents to be drawn. Medal play, 14 holes only omitting holes Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13. The competition will take place on February 21st. Entries close on February 15th. Half of combined handicaps.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

SALT SHARES THAT BROUGHT IN NO DIVIDEND.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with attempting to defraud four Chinese women of a sum of \$960.

The evidence was to the effect that, in August of last year, defendant went to the four women and held out to them the alluring prospect of becoming wealthy in a short time. Being simpletons, the women listened to his device for a short-cut to wealth which consisted in the purchasing of several shares in a salt mine which he had discovered in the country. The women fell into the trap immediately, bought the shares and waited expectantly for the large dividend which would bring them back their capital and much more. Their expectations not being realised, they informed the Police who arrested defendant.

Sergeant Holland, who made the arrest, asked for a remand which was granted.

U.S.A. IMPORTS.

Under instructions from Washington the American Consul-General is able to announce that hereafter consular invoices may be certified to without the production of import license numbers for admission into the United States of all commodities except the following:—Wheat, wheat flour, feathers, peanuts, ferro-manganese, spiegeleisen, Egyptian cotton, emery ore, jute and manufactures thereof, pig tin and tin ore and concentrates.

For items thus listed imported licences must still be secured and the import licence number must be indicated to the Consul-General in the usual way. The importation of all other commodities save those herein listed is now altogether unrestricted and free from all license requirements.

Under present regulations the approval of shipping orders by the U.S. Consul-General will no longer be required for any commodities except those in the above list. Shipping orders, however, must be approved by the United States Public Health Surgeon. It is also indicated that, from time to time, items on the above list will be freed from all restrictions so that invoices covering shipments of such articles to the United States may be made without the production of import license numbers. While the above list includes a number of items of importance to Hongkong, particularly tin, feathers, and peanuts, it should be understood that shipments of these goods are still to be licensed in the usual way while, on the other hand, all the vast mass of ordinary exports from Hongkong to the United States, particularly of Chinese merchandise, rice, and in short, the entire mass of the trade is hereafter free of license and completely without restriction.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 18th January is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 3 weeks.
This Year	113,963	40,493
Last Year	12,978	23,883
Increase	1,711	4,540

NO JEWELLERY; NO WEDDING

CHINESE GIRL'S EXPERIENCES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, four Chinese, three men and a woman, were charged with detaining a young Chinese girl, fifteen years of age, without the consent of her parents. The first defendant was also charged with living with the girl.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the defendants.

Inspector Kent stated that on the morning of January 9th, the girl, under the pretext of attending school, visited first defendant who was an old acquaintance, and the owner of a cigarette stall in Cochrane Street. The latter had intimated his desire to make her his wife. It was arranged that the girl should elope with the first defendant, and arrangements were made with a vegetable hawk who was given some of the girl's clothing to keep. In the afternoon the girl kept the appointment and the defendant took her to the Public Gardens and then deserted her because she failed to bring her jewellery with her. The girl got into a ricksha and was proceeding to the Tai Ping Theatre to spend the night there. On the way she attempted to throw herself into the harbour and was prevented from doing so by the ricksha-puller. This man succeeded in persuading her to go to a house in Hollywood Road, where she again met the defendant. They went out for a walk and returned to the house at 3 a.m., and she was subsequently removed to a house in Landale Street, where defendant visited her on two occasions. The mother complained to the Police who raided the house and arrested the second defendant and the girl. The other defendants were traced by Sergeant Cooke. The girl stated that she was not allowed to go about anywhere when she was in defendant's house.

The case was remanded, bail being fixed for first and second defendants at \$2,000 each, and the third and fourth at \$500 and \$100 respectively.

MONEY FOR A PARTNERSHIP

CHINESE STEALS TO BUY AN INTEREST IN A FISH STALL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with stealing \$500 from a firm in Mercer Street.

Inspector Browne stated that defendant, who was employed in a silk merchant's shop, received \$500 and put it into a drawer. Later in the evening the manager asked him for the money and he said he had sent it to his wife and children as they were starving in the country owing to the prevalence of floods. It was, however, discovered that the man had paid \$400 to a salt fish shop, to be made a partner.

Complainant stated that he was willing to accept \$450, but defendant replied that he had only \$400, and asked the Court to have mercy as he had a wife and children.

Inspector Browne remarked that the man did not deserve any sympathy at all.

Mr. Melbourne ordered the return of the \$400 and fined defendant \$150, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

CHILD MISSED DURING FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with kidnapping a child from the custody of its parent.

Inspector Browne stated that on Jan. 18th, the child's father died and, on the 19th, while arrangements were being made for the funeral, defendant visited the house. The child asked him for sweets and he took it out with the intention of saying some sweets. He, however, did not return with the child, but made his appearance the next day as if nothing had occurred. When charged with stealing the child, he denied it, but a raid was made at his house and the child found. It appears that defendant informed the landlord that the child was his brother and had been sent from the country owing to robbers.

Defendant, who stated that the child followed him, was remanded in custody.

ARMED ROBBERY AT BONHAM STRAND.

\$5,000 BAIL ALLOWED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at Bonham Strand, and with damaging a policeman's whistle.

The facts of the case were to the effect that defendant committed an armed robbery and was walking off when an Indian constable attempted to stop him. The robber, however, ran some distance, and then, swerving round, fired point-blank at the constable. Fortunately the shot went astray and the Indian constable grasped him by his wrist.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for defendant and asked for a remand, which was granted, bail being fixed at \$5,000.

LITTLE "INCORRIGIBLES."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, two little Chinese boys not taller than the dock in which they were placed, were charged with gambling in the streets.

Inspector Browne described the boys as "incorrigibles." When he arrested them they had 67 cents in their possession. He was under the impression that the boys had stolen the money.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

MR. H. W. LOOKER'S APPEAL TO COMMERCIAL INTERESTS. A PLEA FOR GREATER SUPPORT.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held at the City Hall yesterday, Mr. H. W. Looker presiding. The attendance of the general public was not very encouraging, and it is to be hoped that, after the appeal made by the chairman yesterday, the public generally will show more interest in the activities of the Society. The Society is doing work of great value and it is expected that, in the future, there will be an increase in the number of calls upon its resources.

Mr. Looker said that he greatly appreciated the fact that he had been asked by the Committee of the Society to preside at the meeting. As they doubtless knew, he was shortly leaving the Colony. He wished he could say that he had taken a greater tangible interest in the Society than he really had, for he was well aware of the nature of the work being done. In looking over the report and accounts to be put before the meeting he noticed that the number of members and donors had not increased. He also noticed that the names of a large number of notable people were absent from the subscription list, and he could not help thinking that, in the midst of other activities, the needs of the Society had escaped attention. He asked that this state of affairs should be remedied, and he drew the attention of the general public, particularly the larger business interests which had always been so active in promoting in welfare and protecting the interests of the Colony, and which had shown particular activity in that direction of late, to the fact that the work being done by the Society needed and deserved their recognition and help. The Society should be warmly supported by all those who had the interests of the Colony at heart, and especially by the commercial interests which formed, or told you they formed, the backbone of the place. If any one in the Colony had any doubts as to the nature of the value of the work being carried out by the Society, he could do no better than draw their attention to that part of the Society's accounts earmarked "Refunds." This item, he thought, was an amazing testimonial of the value of the Society's activities. The item represented those sums which had been returned to the Society by those persons who, when in need of help had been aided by the Society, but who, as soon as they found themselves sufficiently in funds to return that aid, had done so. The "refunds" this year had amounted to considerably more than last year, and this, he thought, was a very welcome sign. The Society, he said, would have larger claims than ever on its funds owing to the conclusion of the war. During the war the claims had not been so numerous as they would otherwise have been, because there had been fewer refugees owing to shipping difficulties. Now the shipping situation was getting easier, the President announced that there would be a large influx of refugees of all descriptions in the Colony in the coming year or in the next two years, and, therefore, the Society would need more help than ever. He did not think that the general public ever seriously thought of the nature of the work being done by the Society, of its enormous range, and the extreme care which was expended upon it. If they did, they would realise that the efforts of the Society were unwearied. It was extremely hard and thankless work, and they were really in need of support. Any one who reflected on the matter could not but realise that the labours of the Society were extraordinarily well carried out. A good many people did not know that all the work was being done by a few ladies, whom they met socially, and knew very well, but yet did not know that their charitable work achieved such astonishing results. In rendering of the relief afforded by the Society, they would see that most relief was given to women and children. At a matter of fact, such help was a large item in the work of the Society—the attending to the needs of the women and children stranded here and but for the Society, abandoned. These poor people had to proceed somewhere either to their homes, or to friends, and, very often, besides finding them the means of going away, the Society fed, clothed and lodged them. He did not know what such people would do without aid from the Society; there was only one

alternative that he knew of and that was the House of Detention. Such help was particularly needed in the case of Englishwomen married to Chinese. Almost inevitably when an Englishwoman was married to a Chinese and she went into the country, she came back to Hongkong with a large family, in want, and disillusioned, and with only the Society to look to.

Mr. Looker also drew attention to the cosmopolitan nature of the Society's efforts there were no limits to those who were helped. The report would show them that Serbians, Singalese, French and a number of other nationalities had received assistance. He thought that it would be only right if the Consular body, either individually or collectively, were officially to recognise the existence of the Society by making regular contributions to its funds. He commended this idea to the Consular body in Hongkong and hoped that they would give it their best consideration. Another point he wished to draw attention to was the fact that the Society was always grateful to receive donations of clothing. Most of them knew that a bureau had been established in the City Hall at which one of the members of the Society attended twice a week to receive and distribute. He had been told that the calls on the Society in regard to clothing were very great, and they could never have enough. He hoped that those present would take the opportunity, as soon as possible, of doing what they could to send a few pieces of old clothes to the bureau. There was no reason for them to be chary about what they sent, for it was all fish that came into the Society's net, and there was very little indeed that could not be used by the Society. He was quite sure that, with a little searching, all present would be able to find a few things which could be sent. It had to be remembered that the Society, in addition to its other activities, took charge of the education of a number of children. Actually they were educating 29 children, and he had no doubt that the immediate future would see this number increasing. This was a part of the Society's work that must appeal to them. Some of the children were of white origin, who otherwise would have no education whatever. Now was the time of war bond drawings, race lotteries, war profits and profits on the Bialto. They were all in the full tide of rejoicing and thankfulness that the war had concluded. Some of them were reputed to be better off than they were before, and if tangible expenditure was to be considered, there could be no doubt it. The Society wanted tangible subscriptions to help people without means and without clothes. Referring to the death of the Rev. J. H. France, Mr. Looker pointed out that the widow had been left without means. He had known Mr. France personally and knew something of the very hard work which he had put in on account of the Society. He had been invaluable in making enquiries about cases which the Society wanted to help, and children. It almost every case some substantial help has been given. The most helped were of many nationalities, English, Dutch, Singalese, Serbian, Norwegian, Swedish and Russian. In some cases only clothing was given; in others, board and lodging were provided at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, while others were helped to get employment. For the school during the past year, bringing the number, which the Society is responsible for, up to 29. One of these children died at the Italian Convent and the Society helped to pay the funeral expenses. The Secretary or Assistant Secretary attends at the City Hall on Mondays and Thursdays to interview applicants for help. Gifts of clothing and boots for the men, women and children, will be gratefully received at these times. Many gifts of clothing and boots have been received during the past year, and the Committee wish to express their grateful thanks to those who have so kindly sent them. The thanks of the Committee are also due to subscribers and donors to the Society, to Mr. H. C. Sandford, for kindly auditing the account, to the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, for his assistance, and to Commander Beckwith for his ever-ready assistance and advice. We wish to gratefully acknowledge the annual grant of \$600 from the Colonial Government. During the year 1918 the following ladies have served on the Committee—Messdames Pollock, Wolfe, Harston, Chatham, Forsyth, Patenden, Carlston, Shellin, Fotherstone, McKenny, Lang, Kniff, Cameron and Knight, Lady Rosa Davies, Miss Innes and Miss Wilkinson. In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their deep regret at the news of the death of the Rev. J. H. France, who, for so many years, served on the Reference Committee of this Society, and who, by his advice and sympathy, and ever ready help, did invaluable work in furthering the relief of distress. A fund has been recently started in this Colony for the relief of the children of Mr. France, and the Committee, while regretting that the rules of the Society do not allow them to vote a contribution to that fund, desire to very earnestly commend it to the residents of Hongkong.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ANNUAL REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED.

The annual general meetings of the West Point Building Company, Ltd., the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency, Ltd., and the Hongkong Land Reclamation Company Ltd., will be held on January 29th at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The following reports are being submitted:

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
The net profits for the year amount to \$71,167.90 which with \$3,698.74, the amount brought forward from the previous year, makes an amount available for division of \$74,866.64. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.00 per share has already been paid, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$2.80 per share making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$5.80 per share, and to carry forward the balance \$2,386.04 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
The net profits for the period amount to \$98,866.76 which with \$26,947.14 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$124,907.90.

It is now proposed to pay a dividend of \$8.00 per share absorbing \$80,000.00 and to carry forward the balance \$44,907.90 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The net profits for the period amount to \$461,737.88 which with \$23,189.59 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$484,927.47. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid.

It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.50 per share and after writing off Managing Directors' fees and a bonus to office staff there remains a balance of \$104,505.91 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The net profits of the year amount to \$60,762.65 which with \$623,206.54 brought forward from last account makes an amount available for division of \$683,969.22. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the paid up capital, after providing for which there remains a balance of \$618,334.22 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Society was founded in 1889 and the number of cases on our books has now reached 1506. During the year 31 new cases have been entered. With two exceptions, all have received help in some form. Careful enquiries were made as to the circumstances of the two not helped and it was found they were not really in need; 10 of the new applicants for help were women, 7 of whom having small children. In almost every case some substantial help has been given. The most helped were of many nationalities, English, Dutch, Singalese, Serbian, Norwegian, Swedish and Russian. In some cases only clothing was given; in others, board and lodging were provided at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, while others were helped to get employment. For the school during the past year, bringing the number, which the Society is responsible for, up to 29. One of these children died at the Italian Convent and the Society helped to pay the funeral expenses. The Secretary or Assistant Secretary attends at the City Hall on Mondays and Thursdays to interview applicants for help. Gifts of clothing and boots for the men, women and children, will be gratefully received at these times. Many gifts of clothing and boots have been received during the past year, and the Committee wish to express their grateful thanks to those who have so kindly sent them. The thanks of the Committee are also due to subscribers and donors to the Society, to Mr. H. C. Sandford, for kindly auditing the account, to the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, for his assistance, and to Commander Beckwith for his ever-ready assistance and advice. We wish to gratefully acknowledge the annual grant of \$600 from the Colonial Government. During the year 1918 the following ladies have served on the Committee—Messdames Pollock, Wolfe, Harston, Chatham, Forsyth, Patenden, Carlston, Shellin, Fotherstone, McKenny, Lang, Kniff, Cameron and Knight, Lady Rosa Davies, Miss Innes and Miss Wilkinson. In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their deep regret at the news of the death of the Rev. J. H. France, who, for so many years, served on the Reference Committee of this Society, and who, by his advice and sympathy, and ever ready help, did invaluable work in furthering the relief of distress. A fund has been recently started in this Colony for the relief of the children of Mr. France, and the Committee, while regretting that the rules of the Society do not allow them to vote a contribution to that fund, desire to very earnestly commend it to the residents of Hongkong.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

THE PROPOSED POULTRY MARKET.

The fortnightly meeting of the local Sanitary Board was held yesterday, Mr. A. Gibson (President) occupied the chair and the others present were the Hon. E. R. Hallifax, Lieut. Col. Crisp, Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai-ming, S. W. Tao, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (M.O.H.) and Mrs. D. Danby (Secretary). Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, asked:—

"With reference to His Excellency's remarks at the Legislative Council on 17th October last, which were reported as follows:—'If you want a poultry market you can have it at once.'—Will the Head of the Sanitary Department inform the Board what steps have been, or are being taken to provide a wholesale poultry market? And will the Head of the Sanitary Department submit to the Board any plans (whether complete or no) which have been prepared with reference to such market?"

The CHAIRMAN replied: Shortly after the meeting of the Legislative Council referred to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and the unofficial members visited the site proposed for a wholesale poultry market. The general impression was that the site was unsuitable, and the opinion was expressed by one member that it would be to the benefit of the poorer classes if the wholesale business was abolished. It was agreed that the parties interested should be allowed experimentally to occupy the proposed site, erecting temporary buildings on their own account, and they were informed accordingly. They have taken no steps in the matter. In the opinion of the Government the proper place for a poultry depot is at Kennedy Town, in the cattle depot. A site there has been offered to, and has been refused by, the dealers. The Police have been instructed strictly to enforce the law in regard to street obstruction in the neighbourhood of Ko Shing Street.

Mr. Bowley: I understand that the whole matter has been shelved.

The CHAIRMAN: The place has been offered to the poultry-dealers who have taken no steps whatever to get into possession or use it in any way.

Mr. Tao remarked that he understood that the poultry-dealers were taking certain steps in the matter. The site offered them by the Government was considered too small; they, therefore, did not want to use it. He asked whether the Board had received the plans from the Government, so that the members might see what was granted to the poultry-dealers.

The CHAIRMAN replied that they could hardly discuss the answer to the question. If there was to be any further discussion, they should move a formal resolution.

Mr. Alabaster rose to a point of order. He wished to draw the attention of the Board to the fact that the last part of the question had not been answered at all. It was with regard to whether the Head of the Sanitary Department would submit to the Board any plans, whether complete or no, which had been prepared with reference to such a market.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Government had offered that piece of ground to the poultry-dealers under certain conditions. The conditions had not been accepted by the poultry-dealers on the ground stated by Mr. Tao—that there was not sufficient room for the business. With regard to the preparation of a plan, he did not know whether it was ready or not. A plan was being prepared.

Mr. Bowley wished to know what the conditions were.

The CHAIRMAN replied that it would be better to propose a formal resolution.

The matter then dropped.

Subsequently Mr. ALABASTER said: I wish to give notice of a question I will ask at the next meeting. In order to enable the Board to consider the reasonableness, or otherwise, of the attitude taken up by poultry-dealers, I will ask the President to obtain, and to lay before the Board, any plan which may have been prepared with reference to the proposed poultry market.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it would be simpler to move it as a resolution. Mr. ALABASTER replied that if the answer was in the affirmative it could be discussed. He wished an answer laid upon the table to the second part of Mr. Bowley's question.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR CHARITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Pursuant to my undertaking to pay over to War Charities all refunds of the special War Tax made by my tenants, please be so kind as to accord me space in your columns for acknowledgment of the following in respect of the third and fourth quarters of 1918:—

The tenant of No. 12, Peak	\$ 63.00
Run Run, Fok firm	60.00
Mr. A. B. Raworth	53.80
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	87.40
Comptroller staff quarters	46.20
Toyay Kiu firm	25.20
Mr. J. B. Ruttenjee	91.00
Mr. W. Fooks	\$339.50

I would like to add that a cheque for the above total amount of \$339.50 has been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Fund, for disposal as the War Charities Committee may determine.—Yours faithfully,

ROBERT HO TUNG,
By his attorney,
HO WING.
Hongkong, January 21st, 1919.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

VICHY-CELESTINS

This Spring is the property of the French Republic,

under whose supervision the Vichy establishment is conducted and the waters are bottled.

The VICHY-CELESTINS owes its high reputation to the results produced by its use in cases of Liver Congestion, Diabetes, Gastritis, etc. Its is also Valuable to the Gouty and Dyspeptic.

Sold at—

\$7 per dozen quart bottles.

\$28 per case of 50 quarts.

Single bottles can be had 60 cents each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 22nd,

9.15 p.m. Performance.

AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 21.

MARBLE HEART

featuring

KING BAGGAT.

HOGAN OUT WEST, KEYSTONE COMEDY.

Matinees

every

Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 1188.

AGENTS IN FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
STANDARD, FINE AND SUPERFINE.

TARANTULLE
for Dainty Home Sewn
Lingerie and Baby Wear

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.
CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be entirely closed on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST. It will be open for Imports and Exports Permits only till Noon on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND and for permits of all kinds till 1 P.M. on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD.
W. W. THAMMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [241]

WANTED

WANTED by Britisher. FURNISHED BACHELOR QUARTERS, Central Locality or Lower Levels of Peak.
Reply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [242]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1919 at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, JANUARY 21ST, to WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
To The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [243]

WISEMAN'S DINNER DANCE

ON

FRIDAY, January 24th.

DINNER... .. \$1.00

DANCE... .. \$1.00

FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER. [106]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co. Ltd.)

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for

NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL

about the Middle of February.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents. [244]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the Jan. 28th, at 5 P.M., will be subject to re-warehousing.

All broken, or ailed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Jan. 28th, 1919, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21st, 1919. [245]

WANTED

PART-TIME Employment wanted by Army Officer—Twenty Years business experience—good Organizer and Office Manager.
Reply to—
Box No. 287,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [237]

WANTED

STENOGRAPHER for Indo China.
Apply—
Box No. 328,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [238]

WANTED

CHINESE CLERKS, with a knowledge of Typewriting, for Batak Pappan, Borneo.
Apply—
Box No. 219,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [239]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, to WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [205]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, to WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [206]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, to WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [207]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, JANUARY 19TH, to WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [208]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [235]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and closing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27TH to FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

WANTED.

ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential.
Apply—
"TECHNIO"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [236]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS

COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT

"THE GLAD EYE."

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

[197]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the INTEREST and Responsibility of GEORGE BANKER of and in the Import and Export Business carried on at Hongkong under the style or Firm name of "BANKER and COMPANY" ceased as from the 1st January, 1919, from which date the Business will be carried on by SAMUEL EBENEZER GREEN.

Dated the 20th January, 1919.

GEORGE BANKER,
S. E. GREEN. [232]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THOMAS PERCIVAL LINDSAY WOODS is authorized to Sign our Firm's procreation.

Dated the 20th January, 1919.

BANKER & CO. [233]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), JANUARY 23RD, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their premises Hongkong, SUNDRIY MACHINERY, &c., &c.

Comprising:—

One "Greens" Emergency Capola, two Admiralty Pattern air Pumps, Diving Dresses, Air Hose, Crucible Wire Gears, new double geared Winch, Vertical Steam Engine, Files, Rivets, Washers, Brass Hinges, Bolts, and Copper Piping, Galvanized Bolts, and Hooks, Drums of Chloride of Calcium, Kegs of Mangon Powder, Rubber and Packing, &c., &c.

Also

One (new) Bolinder Crude Oil Engine and Dynamo, as illustrated on page 25 of Bolinder's Catalogue.

AND

Teakwood Motor Boat, Length 22 feet, Beam 5-9, depth 2-1, fitted with 16 H.P. Heavy Duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor (in good running order).

Further Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, and a Catalogue will be issued.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1919. [236]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURD with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

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Hongkong, January 18th, 1919. [156]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 22ND, 1919.

THE PRESS AND THE PEACE

CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT Wilson probably did not fully

appreciate the tremendous power of con-

servative opinion in European diplomatic

and official circles when he expressed his

desire that the Peace Conference should

be open to the Press. Now, surrounded

by all the time-worn formalities demand-

ed down by the pressure of tradition, he

is yielding, and the thousand newspaper

representatives in Paris, who were to

have been the instruments for destroying

"secret diplomacy" once and for all are

likely to become, unless their protests have

eff, little better than the channels

through which the carefully censored

official communiqués will be distributed.

The world has changed during the past

four years, and many of our old ideas of

government responsibility have been pro-

foundly modified. The people are

clamouring more loudly for the recogni-

tion of their right to control their own

affairs and they certainly are no longer

satisfied that their vital interests should

be involved in secret treaties or even dis-

cussed by their own representatives behind

closed doors. It was natural that Presi-

dent Wilson's proposed innovation should

have met with opposition. It is easy to

imagine that Ministers and their Secre-

taries were horrified at the suggestion,

and it would not be difficult for them to

show, to their own satisfaction at any

rate, that all negotiations would be im-

possible in such unwholesome circumstances.

The attitude is the logical outcome of

their training and the forces which they

were able to bring to bear have caused

the President of the United States to

swore a little from that determination

to secure free and open discussion of all

problems which his instinct showed him

was the right course to pursue. The

danger is pointed out of raising national

and international controversy by pre-

maturing publicity and it is emphasized

that such publicity would protract a

period.

speedy settlement and might create wrong conclusions about reciprocal concessions where mutual agreement may not have fully developed. Surely there is more danger to be apprehended from the publication of rumour and gossip and this is what will unquestionably be given to the world unless free access is afforded to the fountain head of information the 'Conference chamber itself. Al-

ready, President Wilson, being referred to reports appearing in a New York paper has exclaimed "What abominable lies." The reports may have been published in all good faith and after reasonable care had been taken to verify them. There have also been references to disagreements between the Great Powers which may, or may not, have a foundation of truth, and these instances will be multiplied a hundred-fold as the Conference proceeds. We are looking forward to the sweeping away of all the old causes of international friction and to the establishment of a League of Nations which shall safeguard the world against such disasters as those through which it has recently passed. We cannot secure these blessings by the methods which time alone has honoured. It would be far better to have the most open discussion of all problems now than to have a settlement which the nations might refuse to ratify at the last moment or which, if ratified, might still be open to the most adverse criticism and engender bitter feelings among large sections of people in the future. It seems to us that the objections to admitting the Press representatives to the Conference are less weighty than those which may be urged against their exclusion. The delegates have unanimously registered a vow that the public through the Press shall have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interest of all. It would have been more in tune with the times if they had agreed that the supreme interest of all demanded that nothing should be done in camera.

Wiseman's Café announce a dinner dance for Friday next.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Coussland and Mrs. F. W. S. Evans left the Colony yesterday by the *Katori Maru*.

Sir A. M. Bradley, Sir Charles and Lady Crowe, visitors to the Colony, left yesterday by the *Katori Maru* for Shanghai.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Kowloon Land and Building Company will be held on the Company's offices, Victoria Building on Tuesday, February 4th, at 11 a.m.

Dr. T. Tannino, the Chief Justice of Formosa, who has been spending a holiday in this Colony in company with Mr. I. Wado, an associate Judge, left for Shanghai by the *Katori Maru*.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, four Chinese were charged with stealing a quantity of printing material from a Japanese godown valued at \$1,312. The case was remanded.

The news has been received in the Colony that Colonel John Ward, C.M.G., M.P., has been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* for gallantry when leading British troops against the Bolsheviks in Siberia.

The *Kwany Tai*, which arrived from Shanghai, yesterday morning, reported that she rescued four fishermen in an open sampan outside Dorry Strait. She subsequently rescued four water-logged fishermen about 10 miles off Waglan.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony, for the week ended December 18th:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 9 (6 deaths); bubonic plague, 1 (1 death); enteric fever, 5 (4 deaths); small-pox, 1 (1 death). On Sunday and Monday there was only one case of enteric fever.

When Mr. P. C. Potts' motor-car was being carried across the harbour on a lighter on Monday morning, it fell into the sea near the Praya. The driver, who was seated in the car, managed to extricate himself and escaped with a good wetting and a few bruises. The car was pulled out a couple of hours later.

The Canton correspondent of the *Chung Yng Sun Po* writes that a message has been received from Swatow stating that a fire broke out there on the 19th inst., which burned for several hours and destroyed 100 buildings in the busy part of the City, including that of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Telegraphic communication with Swatow was interrupted for a period.

At St. John's Cathedral yesterday, Mr. William Henry Matthews, of the Naval Yard Police was married to Miss Evelyn May Wimble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wimble, by the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N. The bride wore a gown of ivory tulle, with over-tune of georgette and old Flemish lace embroidered in pearls and silver, and a tulle veil. Acting as bridesmaids were the Misses D. Evans, F. Rodney and little Miss B. Budden, prettily dressed in pink crepe de chine, embroidered

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR:

"EX-KAISER IS ANSWERABLE IN HIS OWN PERSON."

GERMANS' PLANNING PEACEFUL PENETRATION:

AWAITING IMPROVEMENT OF SHIPPING CONDITIONS.

EX-KING MANUEL PROCLAIMED KING OF PORTUGAL.

FRANCE'S "NIGHTMARE OF INVASION."

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

THE EX-KAISER'S RESPONSIBILITY

PARIS, January 20th.

In an official bulletin the Conference publishes a report upon the ex-Kaiser's responsibility for the war by jurists mentioned yesterday, namely, M. Larnaudie, the *Doyen* of the Faculty of Law and M. De La Pradelle, Professor of International Law at the Paris University.

The report which has been presented to the Peace Conference, concludes as follows:—

"The ex-Kaiser is answerable in his own person, both in penal and civil law, for the war and the crimes committed by the armed forces under his command."

"The ex-Kaiser's position is similar to that of the Directors of a public company, who can be punished by criminal law, while the position of the German nation is similar to that of the shareholders who cannot."

"The ex-Kaiser cannot escape the responsibility because the German constitution gives him alone the power of decision. The German sovereign depends solely upon God and his sword."

"The ex-Kaiser, in his speeches, frequently expressed this view of his authority, and, according to the Constitution, the ex-Kaiser declares war in the name of the Confederacy, of which Prussia is the dominant partner and the ex-Kaiser was the King of Prussia."

"Moreover, as the Supreme War Lord, the ex-Kaiser possessed unlimited authority over the Army and Navy, and the German authorities quoted, as emphasising the ex-Kaiser's absolute liberty of decision, a letter showing that the ex-Kaiser desired and ordered the ferocious methods of warfare."

"The ex-Kaiser, in the early days of the war, wrote to Emperor Francis Joseph: 'Everything must put to the fire and sword. Men, women, children, and old men must be slaughtered, not a house or tree be left standing. With these methods of terrorism, which alone are capable of affecting a people as degenerate as the French, the war will be over in two months.'"

The report concludes:—"Thus the ex-Kaiser incurred personal penal responsibility to which must be added the civil responsibility of the German Empire. Both are responsible; the Empire at civil law, and the ex-Kaiser at penal and civil law, according to the most elementary rules of right."

Finally, the jurists state:—"The Prince guilty of an unjust war is liable to personal penalties if such are necessary for the sake of example, for the security of the injured party, and for the security of human society."

THE GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, January 20th.

The *Times* correspondent at Bern, telegraphing on January 18th, stated that Count von Rantzau and Herr Schiedemann will represent Germany at the General Peace Conference.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT.

PARIS, January 20th.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary of the Imperial War Cabinet, has been appointed the British representative on the Peace Conference Secretariat.

The other four great Powers will make similar appointments.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S VIEWS.

LONDON, January 20th.

A Havas message states:—M. Clemenceau, making a general statement in the Chamber of Deputies, said that the differences of opinion in the Conference were most natural. If every one had been unanimous there would have been no need for such a meeting. The whole object was to balance interests when such interests conflicted.

M. Clemenceau, continuing, stated that although publicity of the debates was generally favoured, one point of secrecy must be observed and that was when one Government puts forward a proposal opposed by the heads of another Government.

Concerning the League of Nations, M. Clemenceau added that it would be a delusion unless there was a general determination to make it a reality.

The object of the French Government was to bring about a complete agreement among the civilised nations and to avoid a recurrence of the abominations of war.

The French Press generally remarks on the danger of allowing the Conference to be reported by hearsay, but states that the Conference communiqué must contain at least as much information as the war communiqué.

LATEST CABLES.

POST-WAR EXCLUSION OF GERMANS?

PEACEFUL PENETRATION BEING PLANNED.

LONDON, January 20th.

The *Daily Express* correspondent in Berlin states that hundreds of thousands of Germans are busily planning to come to England and America to resume their world-wide business operations as soon as the steamers recommence.

FIRST INDIAN PEER.

HONOUR FOR SIR S. P. SINHA.

LONDON, January 20th.

A Peerage for the Under Secretary of State for India, Sir S. P. Sinha, is officially announced.

MONARCHIC MOVEMENT IN PORTUGAL.

EX-KING MANUEL PROCLAIMED KING.

LONDON, January 20th.

A message from Lisbon states that the Monarchic conspiracy at Oporto and elsewhere has proclaimed ex-King Manuel King.

It is reported that ex-King Manuel is discouraging the movement.

POLAND.

PADEREWSKI GOVERNMENT GETTING BUSY.

PARIS, January 19th.

The Paderewski Government, which is convening the Constituent Assembly on February 9th has called up the 1896 class in Russian Poland.

THE UNCERTAIN FUTURE.

FRENCH SECURITY AGAINST ATTACKS.

PARIS, January 20th.

M. Dubout, the president of the Senate, presided at a Senate luncheon in honour of President Wilson. He referred to France's exposure to German attacks. World harmony was only possible when France was rid of the nightmare of invasion.

President Wilson, replying, paid a glowing tribute to France's sacrifices. He said there were many new elements which should help to reassure France against future attacks.

THE LATE PRINCE JOHN.

THEIR MAJESTIES' NOBLE EXAMPLE.

LONDON, January 20th.

The last moments of Prince John came so quietly and unexpectedly that there was no time for the nurse who was with him to summon Their Majesties to the bedside before he passed away.

The newspapers sympathetically point out how Their Majesties laboured unceasingly in war time, burying the tragedy of their youngest son's delicate health in silence in their hearts, never hinting to the nation the nature of the personal anxieties weighing upon them. Every father and mother throughout the Empire will understand what it means to lose the baby of the family.

All the newspapers emphasise that the Empire's sympathy will be heightened by the knowledge of Their Majesties' splendid and untiring example of public service during the past four years of war.

A CONFIRMED INVALID.

In recent years the delicate health of Prince John necessitated that he should always have an attendant. Consequently, he was never seen on public occasions with the others of the Royal Family, but lived in comparative privacy at Frogmore or Sandringham. The burial will probably be private, at Sandringham, on January 21st.

Public sympathy was expressed at all the Churches yesterday. The Archbishop at St. Paul's invited the congregation to join in silent prayer.

COURT MOURNING.

LONDON, January 20th.

The Court will go into mourning for a month from January 20th, and half-mourning for a fortnight after that period.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM

ESTHONIANS CAPTURE A REGIMENT.

HELSINGFORS, January 20th.

An Estonian communiqué records the fact that the enemy's Seventy-Sixth Regiment, comprising 500 men, were taken prisoners.

TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY POLLING.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the polling for the National Assembly occurred on January 19th. The country was divided into 37 electoral districts. Every man and woman over the age of 20 had a right to vote. There were separate polling booths for men and women. The system is one of proportional representation. The final results will be known on January 25th.

A QUIET ELECTION.

BERLIN, January 20th.

The National Assembly elections passed off without special incident. Outside the various polling booths immense crowds, including a great many women, awaited patiently and calmly their turn to vote.

Strong forces of Government troops occupied all the important points, also patrolled on foot and in motor cars. Voting in Berlin, Potsdam and Spandau was extraordinary heavy. A notable spectacle in Berlin was the nuns proceeding to the polling booths in bodies.

Reports from the Provinces also indicate heavy polling and very few disturbances.

EARLY RESULTS.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.

The *Handelsblad* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin the following results from the 24 Berlin polling booths: the German Democrats, 7,375; the German Nationals, 4,705; the Independent Socialists, 3,905; the German People's Party, 3,905; the Central Party, 2,254.

So far as can be ascertained the Majority Socialists secured a large majority in Schoenberg suburb.

Berlin, excluding suburbs, has 1,400,000 voters of whom at least 1,200,000 voted.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS IN PARIS.

LONDON, January 20th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated January 20th, states that the representatives of the five great Powers met this morning. M. Noulens, the French Ambassador in Russia, who left Archangel a few days ago, gave particulars of the situation in Russia.

M. Eric Scavenius, Danish Minister, who left Petrograd recently, makes a statement at to-morrow's meeting.

TEA AUCTION AT HOME.

GENERALLY CONSIDERED A SUCCESS.

LONDON, January 19th.

(Delayed).

Yesterday's tea auction is generally considered a success. A million pounds were sold. Buyers were believed to represent Scandinavia, Holland and France. About 1s. 10d. per pound was paid for some of the best orange pekoes.

NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

COMING BRITISH ISSUES.

LONDON, January 20th.

The Press Bureau states: The Treasury notifies that after February 1st subscriptions will be received for the new series of National War Bonds at five per cent. for five or ten years, subject to income tax, or four per cent. for ten years. The first named series will be issued at par and may be redeemed at a premium. The last named series will be issued at 10½ and would be redeemable at par.

BRITISH POLICE DISSATISFACTION.

SECRET MEETING AT ALBERT HALL.

LONDON, January 20th.

Eight thousand delegates of the Police Union throughout the Kingdom held a secret meeting at the Albert Hall. It is understood that they are agitating against the alleged victimisation of the Union members, and for more pay.

EARLIER CABLES.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

ARRAS TO BE RESTORED.

LONDON, January 20th.

A Havas message states: The Arras Town Council unanimously voted the restoration of the town to its original aspect.

FRENCH DEMOBILISATION.

TERRITORIALS TO BE SENT BACK TO CIVIL LIFE.

LONDON, January 20th.

A Havas message states:—It is announced that 1,200,000 French soldiers will be demobilized by February 15th, and 3,000,000 by March 31st. Thus the whole of the two territorial classes in the Army will return to civil life.

THE RENEWED ARMISTICE.

GERMAN ENQUIRIES.

LONDON, January 20th.

A Havas message states:—At the Armistice Conference at Treves the German members asked when the blockade would end, the German prisoners-of-war be liberated and the preliminary peace conditions signed.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SHIPMENTS TO THE ORIENT.

NEW YORK, January 10th.

One million dollars, in silver, will be shipped on January 13th to India, making \$25,000,000 shipped to the Orient in the recent movements.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, January 10th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report states that the trade demand is somewhat active, but insufficiently so to incommode the market, which has been deprived of competition from abroad owing to the continued export restrictions.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5/1.

MODERN EDUCATIONAL METHODS CRITICISED.

SMARTNESS IN PLACE OF CULTURE.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MR. L. FORSTER.

Last night, at St. Paul's College, under the auspices of the C.E.M.S., Mr. L. Forster, Headmaster, Victoria British School, delivered an interesting lecture on "Education." Professor H. G. Earle presided.

Mr. Forster pointed out that in England every form of education had its origin in religion. Until 1832 the Government did not recognise any duty towards the mass of the nation in regard to education. In that year it established the Committee of the Privy Council which made grants towards that object, but even then it acted through voluntary agents, namely the religious bodies, chiefly the Anglican Church. Mr. Forster then traced the development of popular elementary education under the *agis* of the Church of England, and, to some extent, of the Free Churches with the aid of Government grants. This process continued for over thirty years until owing to the changes incidental to the industrial revolution, the Church was unable to cope with the new requirements. Consequently, in 1870, the Education Act was passed—which created the School Boards throughout the country for the purpose of supplementing, but not supplanting, the existing educational facilities. Then began a competition which was quite unequal, for the School Boards had the local rates to draw upon. As a result, the Church schools were practically bankrupt by 1902, and they threatened to close and throw upon the rates the great burden of the work which they were performing unless the Government intervened. Faced with this situation, Mr. Balfour swept away the School Boards and transferred the control of primary education to a committee of the borough or county councils, at the same time giving the same local rate aid to the voluntary schools as to the other schools.

In return for providing and maintaining the fabric the Church was allowed to retain her Church teaching and Church atmosphere. It was this that gave rise to the Passive Resistance movement under the Rev. Dr. Clifford. To-day the stigma of poverty attached to Church schools, which catered for the submerged tenth in the older and poorer parts of the cities, while the Council schools nurtured the class that possessed the political power to-day. The communal neglect of the Church schools—such vital sources of the Church's power—was calculated to have very serious consequence to the Church. It was in striking contrast to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards its schools.

THE PRESENT DAY TEACHER.

The lecturer then proceeded to a consideration of the present position of education and its possible and probable future. In the past, he said, the personality of the master has been of transcendent importance. The Victorian ideal was that the ideal schoolmaster was a person who should profoundly influence the character of his pupils by a high moral tone, which would eventually be the means of ennobling the mass of the nation; in other words, the regeneration of the State was expected to come through the agency of the national system of education. This ideal has now been abandoned. In place of the teacher who is continually radiating his influence over his pupils, with whom he is in close and constant association, we have a succession of experts who give their efficient services and produce efficiency in their pupils without having much effect upon, or interest in, the development of their characters. What we are aiming at now is not so much culture and a high moral tone as commercial efficiency and smartness. Instead of the teacher being a kind of lay priest he becomes the tradesman selling his mental wares for the most they will bring. This is more largely due to the modern organisation of education than to the teacher himself.

It is very difficult to get in any bureaucratic system such as the present that spirit and tone which are so essential in a perfect scheme. This is owing to the fact that the personal responsibility of the teacher is largely undermined by the feeling that he is merely a small part in the colossal machinery—interchangeable at that—which works the system. His masters are people he seldom sees, while he is the victim of an elaborate spy system called an inspectorate. The nebulous committee which he serves by its strict regulations demands and gets its pound of flesh, but rarely its drop of blood.

THE MODERN TENDENCY.

Mr. Forster then referred to the absence of corporate life, and all that it implied, in the council school, the public secondary school, and the new provincial university—where the keynote seemed to be specialization of study and efficiency, and the spiritual and emotional sides were not evoked. This, he observed, was especially unfortunate as many of the people who attended the Council school at best had not the benefit of a wholesome, refined and corrective home influence. In this connection it was true to say that the education of the people had reduced certain types of crime in the country, such as brutal assault, but, on the other hand, had increased others such as embezzlement. In other words, we were merely educating our criminals to sin high up instead of low down.

Mr. Forster proceeded:—"There is no doubt, also, that our educational establishments have been greatly influenced by America and Germany. The commercial success of these countries before the war caused us to modify our institutions and to make them approximate to those in these countries. This process was hastened by the war, which revealed so many of our educational defects. In a war it frequently happens that nations exchange ideals. We are so impressed with the resources of our adversary, we so fix our minds on his points of superiority, that we immediately try to emulate and surpass him on those points. The Prime Minister said in a recent speech that the feature of German life we had to fear most was his education."

There is no doubt that the curriculum of our schools even now is tending more and more to utilitarian and material ends. Vocational, technical and commercial schools are patently devoted to the creation of workmen who may produce more and so become more efficient parts of the commercial machine. Their aim is not cultural; it is practical. Likewise, science in the ordinary schools is taught not so much to create that rare and reverent interest in the wonders of nature as to produce engineers who will give us a new gun and harder armour-plate, chemists who will give us a new explosive, and doctors who will try to find a cure for venereal disease. More of those services would be required if the laws of God were inculcated in the schools. Were tolerance and love for our neighbours taught there would be fewer wars and consequently less waste of energy in producing armaments and weapons of destruction. If the Seventh Commandment were instilled more deeply into the minds of the young and purity generally, as taught by the Church, implanted in boys and girls, less would be heard of loathsome diseases and the energies of many doctors would be turned into more profitable directions. It is said, for instance, that owing to the careful instruction in youth the Irish are the most chaste man and women of the British Isles.

As with science so with the arts side of the school. Modern languages are taught not so much to enable the student to become acquainted with the literatures of France and Germany, to appreciate the humour of Moliere and the noble verse of Racine, as to enable him to book an order as a commercial traveller. So when Mr. Lau Chai-pak, last year, asked that poetry should be excluded from the curriculum of the school he was in front of the modern tendency which would exclude every feature of school life that does not tend to improve the balance-sheet.

A SYSTEM WITHOUT A SOUL.

The education of the greater part of the nation has passed, or is passing, from the keeping of the Church and has taken into the arms of Commerce, which the old Canonists said "*non Deo placeat potest*," but which, realising its possibility of service, is re-shaping the whole body of it, rendering it more and more practical and paying close attention to aspects of it which were formerly seriously neglected. Clinics have been set up where free medical attention is given to the sick and poor child, open-air schools are being constructed for the delicate child, food-centres have been established for the hungry child, and play-centres for the slum child. Thus the mental and physical parts of the child are being catered for. If only the system had a soul it would be perfect. Of course it is seriously questioned by many thoughtful men whether the State can successfully provide a complete education, for a large part of education must deal, or ought to deal, with moral development, apart from the fact that many still urge that religion ought to be the basis of all education. It is to be noted that great educationists like Mr. Fisher and Mr. Sadler always disclaim any intention of closing down which they say, there is much room and reason for existence, as there is likely to be in those places greater flexibility, freedom and scope for experiment than in State controlled places. That is why the Universities and the public schools remain outside of Government control.

In conclusion Mr. Forster urged that support should be given to the movement to improve the existing conditions of Church education by providing better buildings and University men to run the tops of the schools. Greater attention, also, should be bestowed upon the Sunday schools. Education on Church lines was especially urgent at the present moment, for it was the age of democracy and commerce; the former required the spirit of Christianity to prevent it from being overbearing and the latter to prevent it from being material.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

A statement of Dodge Brothers war activities is due the owners of their cars.

Dodge Brothers refrained, during the progress of the war, from any reference to the performance of the car in Government service.

It seems proper now, however, to disclose the facts, because they are creditable facts—intensifying that good will which owners of Dodge Brothers cars have always manifested.

Dodge Brothers car was the only one of its class approved and adopted by the War Department.

In a separate Ordnance Works, built especially for the purpose, costing millions of dollars and employing thousands of their skilled motor workmen, Dodge Brothers undertook an important duty designated by the War Department.

Without the aid of their great motor organization, Dodge Brothers could not have fulfilled the heavy obligation which they were asked to assume by the Ordnance Department.

The other service required of Dodge Brothers motor works, by the Government, was to continue to

furnish their cars as they were needed.

They were furnished, not in hundreds, but in thousands—both for the training camps here, and for service in Belgium, France and Italy.

The record of those thousands of camp and army cars is one in which any owner may feel the utmost pride and satisfaction.

Their performance justified the compliment implied in their selection by the Government.

The great works in which nearly three hundred thousand of their cars have been produced in the past four years furnished a vast storehouse of human energy and equipment for the Ordnance work.

Naturally, it will take time to adjust the motor works to its full accustomed activity.

Gradually Dodge Brothers will resume the grateful task of continuing to deserve the good will of America—and indeed of the whole world.

Dodge Brothers consider goodwill their most valuable possession.

They will never knowingly do anything to lessen it.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

MR. HUGHES ON PEACE TERMS.

ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDS.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, was the guest of the British Empire Producers Organisation at a luncheon at the Connaught Rooms on November 13th.

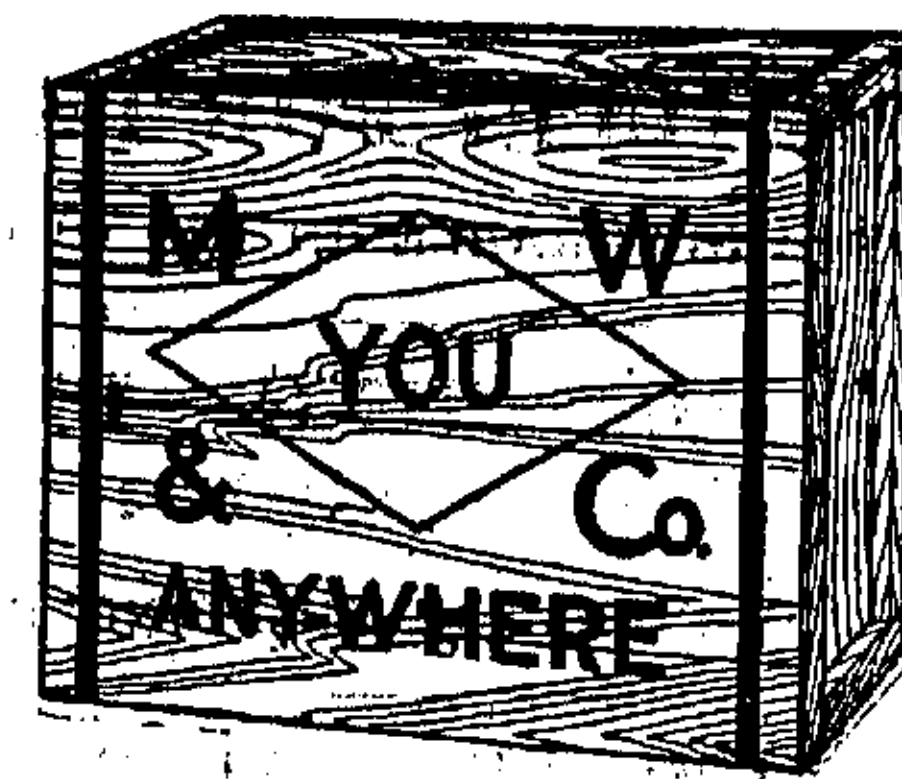
Lord Bessford, who presided, proposed the health of Mr. Hughes, and remarked that as shipping was the foundation of our trade and commerce, the sooner it was taken out of the control of the Government the better it would be for the country. (Hear, hear.) We must bury party politics, and think only of the national interests.

Mr. Hughes asked: What did we go to war for? We fought for right against might; we fought for our political and economic independence against military despotism and an avowed determination to reduce us to political and economic vassalage. Germany had sought to secure territory in order that she might rear more firmly her citadel of economic dominion—that she might get an abundance of raw materials, and force this Empire to receive her manufactured articles. If anybody wanted to know what the terms of peace would have been had Germany stood where we did to-day, let him look at the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and at the terms imposed on Roumania. (Hear, hear.) Were President Wilson's terms of peace such as would ensure the welfare of this Empire and develop the resources of our mighty heritage, which were coveted by Germany above everything? (Cries of "No.") Were the terms of peace to be such as would knit the Empire together more firmly than ever before? Were they to be such as would ensure Britain against a recurrence of the conditions that existed before the war? Had we forgotten that Germany was insidiously worming her way into the innermost citadels of our industrial and economic edifice? When peace had come, were we to go back to those days? He did not think the people of Great Britain would willingly do so. (Cries of "No.") He did not think it was for that purpose that the Dominions drew the sword.

DUTY TO THE PEOPLE.

"This is not the place; but in the proper place," Mr. Hughes proceeded, "I shall say what I think of what has been done. There is one way only in which justice can be done to the people of these islands and of the Overseas Dominions—that is by the adoption of a policy which will develop the resources of this Empire: an Empire so large and of such great possibilities that Germany risked all in order that she might snatch them for herself. What are we going to do with our victory? Are we going to move from that firm ground on which our feet rest into a morass? Are we going to forget our duty to our people? Whatever our intentions may be, neither the people of these islands nor of the Dominions will permit us to forget it. (Cheers.) If a policy is to be adopted in this country, or at the Peace Conference, or has been agreed to in any terms of peace, which prevents this Empire from developing its great resources, then I say we shall have fought this war in vain. (Cheers.) If Germany receives at the Peace Conference, or as a result of the terms of peace, a right to equal economic treatment with every other nation, we shall have won on the field of battle, but we shall have lost the war. (Cheers.) After the things which are spiritual, the greatest question which concerns every man and woman of high or low degree in this Empire is the economic question. What about our great mercantile marine, one-third of which has been sent to the bottom of the sea? Not only have we to consider how it is going to be replaced, but what employment is guaranteed for it. How shall we breed a virile people unless conditions exist which will ensure remunerative employment? There must be assurance for capital before it will find investment in this country. There must be assurance for Labour before it can be expected to discuss these questions in that spirit of harmony and compromise which is essential for the welfare of the nation. We must produce more wealth, and we must find markets in which to dispose of the things we produce. How can Imperial Preference ever do that which is necessary if this great mass, the very pivot of any scheme of Empire, is flooded with goods from all countries, including Germany?"

"I speak as one having a right to speak on behalf of the Empire. (Cheers.) We have a right to see that such a policy shall be adopted as will give us the substance of those things for which we waged the war. We have a right to look at things plainly, and not to allow words to serve as a substitute for deeds. What is it to us that the Kaiser is down? What is it to us that in Germany Socialism and democracy are in the ascendant? How will that fill the mouths of our workmen in this country? How will that knit together the bonds of Empire? Is a nation to make unprovoked war against the world and to evade all the consequences merely by putting out one hand of soap and putting in another? It seems to be a sufficient answer to all our demands, a complete restitution, repayment, and compensation for all our efforts, to say that Germany is a republic. I hope that the people of this country will insist that the conditions of peace shall be such as will be compatible with a policy that will develop our resources and place the foundations of the Empire on a still stronger basis." (Cheers.)



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The Earl of Crawford said he did not propose to contest the facts stated by Lord Selborne. He had himself come across mistakes during the last seven or eight years, which had produced very singular results, and quite recently he came across a case in which confusion arose over a person of the name of "Crawford" being in the block of buildings. The graven names of the charge had always been that great personages of great wealth received honours at the hands of his Majesty and at the instance of politicians, in return for a monetary consideration. It was quite true that if the highest honours were to be reserved for the Prime Minister the danger of which Lord Selborne was afraid would not be in any way eliminated. It was also suggested that the *London Gazette* of honours appointed that civilian honours were given at the expense of the soldiers. That was an entire misapprehension. The O.B.E. was instituted in order to give recognition to persons who were not fighting but to civilians who none the less, had contributed much to the war service. The number of decorations given under the O.B.E. was quite insignificant in contrast with the number given to soldiers. In fact, for every decoration given to a civilian there were five or six given to soldiers. Therefore, according to the motion, a kind of black list would be set up of those to be purged by the Committee. That was a most objectionable thing. Further, the composition of the Committee would be limited. Politicians, unscrupulous Dominion and Overseas members, and others would be excluded, and finally the Lord Chancellor would doubtless take steps to prevent judges from serving thereon. It would be impossible to take charge of a task which might prove to be very onerous indeed. If the Prime Minister differed from the Committee, was he to be bound by the decision of the Committee? In many cases the Prime Minister would be bound to be a candidate for an honour than the proposed Committee.

In our war with America a century of engagements took place at sea, and after peace was signed, as, although there were rumours of peace, the American commander did not believe them. In the American Civil War Lee had surrendered and the whole nation was rejoicing, but some detachments in Texas heard news, and the last engagement, or rather skirmish, occurred on May 13th, 1865, nearly a month later.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.					
R.S.	"EQUADOR"	Jan. 29th, 1919.
R.S.	"COLOMBIA"	Feb. 28th, 1919.
R.S.	"VENEZUELA"	Mar. 26th, 1919.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 20th.

Albany, American str., 1,115 tons, Capt. Blanco, from Haiphong, whence she left on January 15th, with a general cargo.

Atsuta Maru, Japanese str., 1,148 tons, Capt. Hanaka, from Yokohama and Swatow. No cargo.

January 21st.

Atsuta Maru, Japanese str., 2,347 tons, Capt. Okano, from Singapore, whence she left on January 15th, with a general cargo.

Atsuta Maru, Japanese str., 2,347 tons, Capt. Okano, from Singapore, whence she left on January 15th, with a general cargo.

Atsuta Maru, Japanese str., 2,347 tons, Capt. Okano, from Singapore, whence she left on January 15th, with a general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

January 21st.

Atsuta Maru, for Baikalapau.

Atsuta Maru, for Singapore.

Atsuta Maru, for Fuchow.

Atsuta Maru, for Yokohama.

Atsuta Maru, for Swatow.

Atsuta Maru, for Yokohama.

Atsuta Maru, for Fuchow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per *S.S. Kaituma*, from Shanghai, January 21st. Mr. and Mrs. Bourgeois and Mr. R. W. C. C.

Per *S.S. Kaituma*, from Shanghai, January 21st. Mr. and Mrs. Bourgeois and Mr. R. W. C. C.

Per *S.S. Kaituma*, from Shanghai, January 21st. Mr. and Mrs. Bourgeois and Mr. R. W. C. C.

Per *S.S. Kaituma*, from Shanghai, January 21st. Mr. and Mrs. Bourgeois and Mr. R. W. C. C.

WEATHER REPORT

January 22nd, at 12.15. No rain from Japan, India, and Indo-China. The anti-cyclone continues to weaken, and pressure has decreased slightly to 29.5 in. at the reporting station. Fine to bright weather will prevail during the day, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.19 inches, against an average of 0.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds fresh to strong, cloudy drizzling in the night.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South of China between the same as Hongkong and Lascrocks	No. 1.
South of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 21st.

Barometer	30.24	30.19	30.10
Thermometer	67	67	60
Humidity	69	81	82
Wind direction	East	East	N.E.
Force	0	0	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air temperature on 20th, 68.
Lowest open-air temperature on 21st, 57.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 21st to 27th January 1919.

Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Tues. 21	11.11	4.8	6.25	1.8
Wed. 22	1.14	5.0	7.10	2.2
Thurs. 23	2.48	5.2	7.38	2.6
Fri. 24	4.14	5.4	8.11	3.0
Satur. 25	5.48	5.6	8.40	3.4
Sun. 26	6.45	5.8	9.04	3.8
Mon. 27	7.45	6.0	9.58	4.2

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k", nearest Hongkong "h", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON &c.	SPRING	Fr. str.	---	---	---	---
MARSEILLES	ALON MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SPORE, PANG &c.	NORR	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
LONDON	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	KALOMO	Am. str.	---	---	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	SIB RIA MARU	Am. str.	---	---	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	---	---	---	---
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI &c.	FUSIMI MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Am. str.	---	---	---	---
AUTRELAN PORTS via MANILA &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO &c.	SOMATA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO &c.	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
NAGASAKI & KOBE	TAIGEN MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	KUICHU	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ISABA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	SUNSHINE	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	SINGAN	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	YINGGOW	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	TAI ANO	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	SINANG	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	DUNBAR	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	SUIT NG	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	SHUKIANG	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	ROSHI MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	AKAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	LOOKSANG	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	V.N. WAERWILK	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	SHINKO MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	JAIAI MARU	Jap. str.	---	---	---	---
SHANGHAI	KWAIKANG	Brit. str.	---	---	---	---

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"NORR"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
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"NELORE"	26th March	20th April	10th May

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	26th March	29th January

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DUNFRA"	26th January	SHANGHAI Only.

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"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 30th March.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 6th April.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 17th April.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 16th May.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 10th June.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 12th June.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 10th July.

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Phone 22.

HONGKONG.

J. H. KALLAOK, General Agent.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR SINGAPORE & PENANG ... "VAN WAERWILK" Thurs. 23rd Jan. 3 p.m.

MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" Fri. 24th Jan. 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "TAISANG" Tues. 28th Jan. 10 a.m.

HAIPHONG ... "LOKSANG" Tues. 28th Jan. 8 a.m.

VANILLA ... "KWAISANG" Thurs. 6th Feb. 3 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KWAISANG" Thurs. 6th Feb. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is a monthly service to Singapore and Penang, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the a.s. "KWAISANG" passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The a.s. "VAN WAERWILK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weibo and Chifu.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORR"

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1919.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1919.

[237]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong. Bills and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

S.S. "KALOMO" For LONDON, Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
HONGKONG	"KIUKIANG"	On 23rd Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 23rd Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINCHOW"	On 24th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KUEIHOW"	On 27th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 28th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIKIANG"	On 30th Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVEY & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT.
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE	26th March.	30th April	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DILWARA	...	29th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
DUNERA	28th January.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Hand-charts, etc., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU ... 12,600 Tons	Thurs. 23rd Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,700 Tons	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	AKITA MARU ... 8,750 Tons	Tues. 21st Jan.
	KOSOKU MARU ... 7,000 Tons	Mon. 27th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU ... 12,610 Tons	Fri. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU ... 10,950 Tons	Fri. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, IS. TOWNVILLE, BAHAMAS & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,900 Tons	Mon. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURAMARU ... 12,410 Tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU ... 7,000 Tons	SUN. 28th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHINOHIKU MARU ... 7,000 Tons	SUN. 28th Jan.
	KEIFUKU MARU ...	Fri. 24th Jan.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Jan. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or Hongkong.

For further information apply to—

Telephone 228 and 229

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	12th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Korea.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	...	Mar. 21st, 1919.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"SPHINX" ... on or about Jan. 28th.
"PORTHOS" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LUZON MARU" Monday, 10th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Monday 3rd February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Sunday, 26th January, 10 a.m.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, V. NICOVER, SEATTLE, TAGAMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" Wednesday, 22nd January, at 1 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 26th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919. "CHINA" Feb. 24th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

C. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, Tel. 1943.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MARSH AND USA	Siberia Maru	23rd Jan
STRAITS	Hejaz	24th Jan
For para Ng piam	Oridono Maru	28th Jan

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Batavia	Hanani	Wednesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Chicago Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, 10.45 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Wakamatsu Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez	Polypheus	Wednesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chi dar	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and North China	Sunway	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunway	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Sunway	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia	Yan Waerwijk	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Longway	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Longway	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Kai o Maru	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kai o Maru	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunway	Tuesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunway	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shatauk, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Hing Shan and Sautin	9.30 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Saushui	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samsoi	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kankong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE.

If you want a reliable WATCH Call at JAMES STEER, Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 11, Ice House Street. Telephone No. 2877.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats
BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.
RABBITS. HARES.
SAUSAGES BRAWN.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 125, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1893.

ON SALE

BUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1918.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 31st
On London —
Telegraphic Transfer ... 3 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand ... 3 3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 3 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3 3/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 3 3/4
Commercial Bills 4 months' sight ... 3 3/4
On New York —
Bank Bills, on demand ... 4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 4 1/2
On Hongkong —
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 1 1/2
On Shanghai —
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On Yokohama —
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Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 1 1/2
On Manila —
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ... 1 1/2
On Batavia —
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1 1/2
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On Hongkong —
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1 1/2
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On Shanghai —
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